

X-MAS FURS and Maribou Novelties

We are showing a large and complete assortment of STYLISH FURS AND MARIBOU NOVELTIES, very appropriate for the Christmas Gift Season, on sale at 20 per cent reduction. By making a small deposit you can have your Christmas Furs laid aside.

SEE SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY

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CHILDREN'S
COATS

Our entire line of Children's New Fall Coats, sizes 2 to 14, a complete assortment of styles and colors; over 200 to select from.

ON SALE THIS
WEEK AT

20%
Reduction

The
GOLDEN
RULE
Dry Goods Co.

BEE-KEEPERS CAN REDUCE LOSSES DUE TO COLD

Interior of Hives Should Be Maintained at Equable Moderate Temperature, Say Specialists in Culture.

It is entirely practical for beekeepers in this country to reduce their winter losses to less than one per cent. At present the loss is at least ten per cent of the colonies, and this minimum is frequently increased to one-half or even more.

This unnecessary waste is ascribed in a new publication of the department Farmers' Bulletin No. 652, to two causes: inadequate stores and excessive heat production, forced upon the bees by insufficient insulation of the hives. No beekeeper declares the bulletin ever gave a colon a too much protection in the winter; if the majority were to give enough, winter losses would be vastly decreased.

The aim of the beekeeper should be to maintain a temperature about the bees of approximately 7 degrees Fahrenheit. When the temperature in the hive falls below this point, the bees form a cluster. Those in the center begin to generate heat by muscular activity, and those on the outside crowd together to prevent the escape of the heat the others are generating. The lower the temperature outside of the cluster is permitted to fall, the more heat must the bees produce inside, where the temperature frequently reaches 30 degrees, or even more, in abnormal cases. Prolonged excessive heat production exhausts their vitality, and even if they survive the winter they are unfit for the task of brood rearing in the spring. This is usually the cause of "spring dwindling." The adult bees, worn out by the hard winter, die faster than the young ones emerge and the population diminishes.

Increased heat production also causes increased consumption of stores. This in turn leads to an accumulation of bees, with consequent increased further activity, and more heat production. Sometimes the bees are unable to retain the bees, and they are then said to be suffering from deserts.

These facts emphasize the necessity of properly insulated hives in any locality where the temperature often falls to 10 degrees Fahrenheit. It is not possible to give the hives too much insulation. To give them too little is very easy and practically unavoidable. As a means of insulation any of the various materials in common use such as sawdust, charcoal, broken corn, shavings, paper, dry leaves, etc., should prove satisfactory. With sufficient insulation the exact method of packing is also comparatively unimportant. A compact packing, however, is preferred, as it saves time, labor and raw material, leaving the front faces of the south and unprotected, so to be confirmed. The theory of course is that the heat of the sun will warm up the interior of the hive and keep the work of the bees active, while the top stories which admit dust in winter the sun shines even on clear days for only a small portion of the twenty-four hours more near to low than gained by this method.

In experiments conducted in Philadelphia in 1913 and 1914, four single-walled hives were placed in a single packing case, two facing east and two west. Three inches of packing were placed before the hives, five inches on this end, six inches on the sides and eight to twelve inches on top. The result was that the hives lost only the cluster was found to range generally from 35 to 45 degrees. In colder climates greater protection than this will of course be necessary. A safe guide for the beekeeper is the fact that there is no such thing as too much insulation.

The weak place in the insulation of hives is usually the strain. An open eight frames wide and three high of an inch high, constructed like a tunnel through the packing, is about all. Even this small opening should be carefully shielded from the wind. As a matter of fact, however, the beneficial effects of even a modest insulation are to a great extent lost if the entire hive is not thoroughly protected from the wind. The desirability of such protection has long been known to beekeepers, but recent experiments have shown that it is even more important than had been supposed. Like insulation, it is not possible to have protection from the wind too thorough.

Proper wintering will greatly diminish the strain which severe weather puts upon bees, but even under the best of conditions their vitality will suffer before spring arrives and brood-rearing begins. For this reason it is most desirable that in the fall the colonies should be both populous and full of young bees. A strong colony presents, in proportion to its numbers, a smaller surface for the radiation of heat than a weak one, and in consequence a smaller proportion of the heat escapes. In weak colonies the bees, in their effort to replace the heat that is lost, frequently raise the temperature of the interior of the cluster so high that brood-rearing begins. This is most disastrous if it happens at a time when frequent flights are impossible.

To secure strong colonies of young bees, too rapid an increase in the number of colonies during the summer must be avoided and prolonged brood-rearing carried on late in the season.

Essential as adequate insulation is to the safety of bees, if the packing is delayed too long it may do more harm than good. A colony that has been forced by low temperatures to generate heat is considerably disturbed by the process of packing, and the temperature in the interior of the cluster is at once raised unduly. This may result in injurious premature brood-rearing. There is probably no place in the United States where it is safe to postpone packing later than Thanksgiving day.

Excessive and unnecessary heat production and the death of colonies

are closely connected. The more heat the bees are called upon to generate the more honey will they consume. In consequence, if inadequate stores are provided for them they starve before the winter is over. The thrifty beekeeper will aim to save bees, not stores, and will provide liberal in his providing. If he really wants to save stores, however, he can do it by supplying insulation instead of stinting the bees.

When frames of honey are supplied they should be given before cold weather in order that the bees may form a proper clustering space by moving the honey. Extracted honey may also be fed. Honey-dew honey causes dysentery, and if present in the fall should be removed. In place of extracted honey a thick syrup is more frequently supplied. This is made of from 2 to 2½ parts of sugar to 1 part of water, by volume, with an ounce of tartaric acid added to each to or 6 pounds of sugar.

In conclusion the bulletin declares that a better appreciation of the fundamental principle of wintering—adequate protection to lessen heat production—will result in a great development of the possibilities of commercial beekeeping. The winter losses, which are now regarded as almost inevitable, can in fact be readily avoided. The consequent profit should revolutionize the beekeeper's balance sheet.

A CHILD GETS CROSS, SICK AND FEVERISH WHEN CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated clean little liver and bowels.

If your little one's tongue is coated, it is a sure sign the stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle thorough cleaning at once. When our child is cross, nervous, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, if breath is bad, stomach sour, system fat or cold, throat sore, or if feverish, give teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs" and in a few hours all the plugged-up constipated wastes, morbid and indigestible food will gently move out of the bowels and you have a well physical child again.

Sick children need not be confined to take this harmless, truly nutritious syrup of mothers. Keep it handy because they know instinctively on the stomachic taste and bowels is prompt and sure. They also know little given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for a 30-oz. bottle of "California Syrup of Figs" which contains directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of quack nostrums sold here. Get the genuine made by "California Fig Syrup Company."

May Living Bodies Home.

Itch, Nov. 28.—So frequent have been the pleadings of relatives to be allowed to disinter the bodies of their soldiers-kin who have fallen in the field and been buried there, and bring them back home for reburial, that military authorities have relaxed their rules somewhat.

Bodies of soldiers may now be brought back under the following conditions. If they lie in single individual graves and a gravesite is which number are buried in no graves, the name of a town or village must be indicated by witnesses. If possible a relative or friend who is a soldier or a wife of a soldier must be present. The body must be sufficiently disintegrated that the body may be transported only by horse-drawn vehicles and trains not by automobiles. Transfer on military trains is free, or where subject to the customary charges, the regulations in force in peace time govern the removal of bodies of men who have died from dangerous diseases.

Madison, Wis.
Jan. 1, 1912.

M. D. Reynolds says:—
This is to certify that I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism since 1894. Contracted the disease while working with a snow plow on the railroad. For several years I have been obliged to use ventiles as great part of the time. Having used three boxes of the Merited Rheumatism Powder, I have thrown away the crutches and am now almost fully recovered. It certainly has done wonders for me and I heartily recommend it. M. D. REYNOLDS
Orwell Drug Co., agents. Price 50c and \$1.00.

Purity and Goodness



The Pure Best Family are happy and healthy. How's your family? They use the powder that has been pronounced best.

Pure Best Baking Powder

"The Name Tells the Story"
Manufactured in a sanitary factory—always uniform having highest leavening power. The bakes are delicious and always satisfactory. Real health comes from Pure Food. Use "Pure Best" in your baking.

10c, 15c,
25c in
Sanitary
Tins.



Look for
the Red
and Green
can. At
Your
Grocer's

FOREIGN INFLUENCE SHOWN IN CHANGE OF CHINESE SENTIMENT

Several Newspapers Which Led in Monarchical Movement Now Said to Be Wobbling in Their Advocacy.

FARICAL CHARACTER OF ELECTIONS BLAMED

Trade of China Suffering From Agitation, Says North China Daily News, Formerly a Strong Exponent of Change.

(Associated Press Correspondence)
Peking, Nov. 1.—Newspapers which were originally friendly to the monarchical movement and were inclined to accept without qualification the statements of its leaders, are now becoming somewhat wobbly in their faith as the result of the "farical" elections now being held. The North China Daily News of Shanghai which is generally recognized as a more or less official mouthpiece for English interests in China, is one of the early supporters of the movement which is weakening. The following extract from an editorial in this paper shows this:

"Meanwhile the trade of Shanghai is suffering, and foreigners want to know whether they are watching comedy or farce. Foreigners and the majority of Chinese are quite prepared to sit through the performance as long as it promises to reach a denouement in keeping with real life. They are prepared even to applaud as the curtain falls and to call Yuan Shikai in front of it to receive their bravos. But they do not want to be led on from scene to scene towards a finale that is merely fantastic. These wretched minutes, this manouvering of so-called popular assemblies, these petitions, the whole bag of tricks, do they or do they not represent genuineness somewhere, a goal somewhere and definite approaches to that goal? Or are we watching a sham and nothing but a sham, the prolonging evolutions of a topsy-turvy piece of nonsense made as elaborate as possible only to cover the absence of any connected, reasonable plot? Is the doctrine of masses (it makes no difference) being carried beyond the point of indifference to means and to the point of indifference to ends also? If so, we warn Yuan Shikai that his finale will be an interruption and a troubled one."

"If this much talked of monarchical movement with its elaborate investigation of pros and cons, with its hunting up of past records and its so-called meeting into dry-as-dust presidents is nothing more than a passing power for selfish purposes, then it will prove disastrous to those who are taking part of it and disastrous to the country as a whole. The great bulk of the Chinese do not care two straws what government they have, so long as it is a good one. But this may be a good one and unless the abandonment of republicanism proves itself to be a genuine effort to bring such a government into existence, the monarchical movement will earn the rewards of the worst sort that has ever been staged in China."

Commenting on this changed attitude of the North China Daily News, the Peking Gazette, which is owned and edited by Chinese, says: "It is clear that what is moving the Shanghai paper to a lower valuation of the movement is the introduction of the apparatus of cruelty into it, and just as a sense of reality and actuality is a condition of efficacy and success in the world, so does the exhibition of a marvelous capacity of deceit in certain affairs strike the foreign mind as once as plain for failure and as intellectually offensive. The statement that we are in work in our country today—so typically manifested in the gesture of the hour—is based on an order of ideas which may have corresponded with reality in the seventeenth century when China stood in splendid isolation, but in these days when our very existence as a nation is in the trust of friendly powers, medieval concepts of government must give way to the other order of ideas which insures the west in governing a country as a nation and not as a family unit. We write these words less in the sense of active opposition to the monarchical movement than of caution and counsel to those who may follow China even in her recesses, but are in truth lacking in the foreign experience which alone can enable them to understand and to deal otherwise than scroopingly—with certain great categories of foreign affairs."

Continuing the discussion of the monarchical movement, apart from the attitude of the foreign papers, the Peking Gazette says: "While we fear that there may be tragic possibilities in the movement which is hurried the nation to the door of a throne, we are free to admit that the president whose knowledge of his people is matched by his other living Chinese—may yet be right in believing that China may be ruled as an empire if her salvation is to be achieved. But not the least of the things that make for this possible success is the necessity of envisaging the monarchical change as a transaction that cannot be complete unless it receives thorough sanction and approval. The editor of the present to the satisfaction by the masses has hitherto been regarded as a purely technical matter. Nothing is more calculated to lead the authorities astray in a capital direction than an adherence to such a division and false view of the relations of this country to the outside world. We have to insist upon the real connection but also between the success of the great experiment which is on the eve of trial and foreign opinion."

Discussing the recent election in Peking, the Peking correspondent of the Tien-tsin Daily Times says: "The whole proceeding was most illegal and reflects great discredit on the Peking government. It gives the impression to the world that the government is endeavoring to cover the election to suit its own ends, to insure that the voting shall go the way the government desires. The president has issued instructions that the election shall be carried out according to law, but the manner in which these instructions have been set at nought, and the attempt to take the election as evidenced in the Peking elections, show how little those who are engineering the election for their own ends are willing to obey his instructions. This master should be brought at once to his notice, and those responsible for not carrying out his order should be severely punished. Unless the government wishes the world to believe that the elections all over the country are a fraud and sham, and that the people have been robbed of their independence of voting, the recent Peking elections must be cancelled. Foreigners have been led to believe that a referendum of those qualified to vote on the question of the form of state would be taken. They have believed that Yuan Shikai and the statements he has made on the matter. If, however, this election is allowed to stand and it is shown that he is willing to allow such shameful breaches of the election regulations to pass by without censure, then the confidence which has been reposed in him will be considerably shaken, and it will be believed that he is a party to these discreditable practices."

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ENGLISH OFFICERS REFUSE TO TAKE WAR SERIOUSLY

Persist in Looking on It as a Huge Sporting Proposition; Shown in Accounts Sent From the Battle Fronts.

(Associated Press Correspondence)
London, Nov. 14.—The much criticized British view of war as a sort of exalted game or sport is emphasized in a British officer's description of the bombardment of Dedeagatch by the British fleet, contained in a letter published here. His letter bristles with such phrases as "It was a grand picnic for the men." "The ships companies enjoyed themselves immensely." "The barbarmaster's office burned splendidly." "The destroyers were able to creep in and plug all manner of things."

The officer began his letter by remarking that he was playing piguet with the captain when the orders came to lift anchor and attack Dedeagatch, and he regretfully chronicled that "the exigencies of the service made me sacrifice a band containing fourteen men." There were some gaudy preparations for the battle in the captain's cabin, which had been turned into an operating theater. No use arose for using it, however, as no defense of the port was attempted by the Bulgarians.

The description of the actual bombardment is in part as follows:

"At about a quarter past one in the afternoon we loosed off at the big barracks. Our first shot brought the soldiers tearing out of the buildings and we eased up a bit and let them get clear. Then we hove and outraced away at about 2,800 yards, making enormous holes and smashing at great areas of walls. Unless someone was killed inside the buildings I think we did not hurt anyone. German accounts of the battle declare that several hundred soldiers were killed in these barracks."

"We were only out for destruction and damage, not slaughter, as the thrifty Bulgarian has no property knocked about but cares very little if his neighbor—or even himself—is laid out.

"After a bit we went for the harbor—very tricky work, as the bulk of the caiques which we had orders to shoot were just beyond a low outer breakwater and with low trajectory from the ship, the least alteration in the elevation of the gun made a big difference. The difficulty was largely settled when our shells set the masts and sails afire, and the flames spreading downward to the ships."

"The destroyers and monitors drew much less water than our larger ships and were able to creep in on the head, the chart of Dedeagatch being inaccurate, and they ploughed all manner of things. Fortunately the population of the town had all gone away, and the troops stayed behind up in the hills, so I don't think anyone was hurt. We killed a lifting engine which tried to hide itself behind a bush, but one which ran away escaped all right. Two of the destroyers inspired it to still greater efforts with their four-inch guns."

"When we realized that there was no one to hurt, it just became a bonfire or Trafalgar day fireworks—it being the tenth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. We set all manner of things on fire. Common shell was effective but lyddite was better. We burned a vast mountain of coal, many railway vans and trucks, ships and two oil storage houses."

"But the best blazes were warehouses behind the salient harbor and an immense factory stuffed with highly inflammable goods. It was six stories high, ten windows square, and had two annexes each of four stories. With a roaring wind to help us and no fire brigade to snuff the fire, it was a most gorgeous flare-up, and the flames were bright enough to cast a shadow six miles away."

"The railway cars burned merrily,

Real Worth vs. Low Cost

If you asked your butcher for a porterhouse steak and he handed you a cut of the flank and said, "This doesn't cost as much and is just as good," you wouldn't believe him, would you?

Yet the butcher's statement is just as truthful as an assertion that inferior baking powders made of alum or phosphate of lime are as good as Dr. Price's, which is made from cream of tartar.

Alum is a mineral acid salt, declared by many medical authorities unsafe to use in food.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is as pure and wholesome as the grapes in the vineyard, from which cream of tartar.

The only reason for using such substitutes as alum and lime phosphate is because their cost is less to the manufacturer.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
Made from Cream of Tartar

**ADOLFO CHAVEZ OF
LOS CHAVES MURDERED;
ROBBERY THE MOTIVE**

A report reached Albuquerque last night of the discovery of the body of Adolfo Chavez, a prominent citizen of Valencia county, which had been buried under a thin covering of earth near his home at Los Chaves. The body was discovered by Silvestre Chavez, a relative. Chavez had been missing for several days and a search was being conducted for him. He had been struck over the head and stabbed several times in the body. It is believed robbery was the motive for the murder, Chavez having sold some corn in Los Lunas, receiving a small sum of money.

The Skin and Not the Blood.
Until recently it had been